AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE

The Progress of the Slave Trade. The Grand Fete of the Captain General-The Official Appouncement of the Settlement of the Grescent City Difficulty.

&c., &c., &c.

Our Cuba Correspondence.

HAVANA, Nov. 28, 1852. The Lady Suffolk Affair-Statement of the American Sailors-All the Circumstances Connected with this Slaver, &c.

The topic which at present engages every body's attention here te the utter exclusion of all others, even the momentous one of "war or not war" with the Yankees, is that with reference to a vessel called the Lady Suffolk, which sailed a few days age frem a port in this island on a piratical expedi-The American sailors who lately belonged to shat vessel, state-

"That they shipped on board the Lady Suffolk at New York, from whence they sailed bound, as they supposed, for Havana, on the 3d November: that she is a full rigged ship of 520 tons burthen, commanded and owned by Capt. Adams Gray; that they arrived at the port of Mariel on the 15th November, where they took on board a Spanish agent, and on the 16th sailed for Bahia Honda, an unlisensed port a few miles distant to the westward of Havana, and where they arrived the same evening. The following day the Spanish steamer Sirens arrived from Havana, with a new crew of seventy The following day the Spanish steamer Sirena arrived from Havana, with a new crew of seventy Spanish sailers, and a notorious slave captain, who immediately took charge of the Lady Suffolk. The Sirena returned to Havana on the 19th, conveying the Suffolk's late steward, one sailor, chief mate, and Capt Gray, who delivered the ship's register the following day to the consul, stating that he had sold his vessel. The rest of the crew, ten in number, (all Americans) were detained prisoners on board the Suffelk till midnight of the 22d, when they were ut on board the Stating that he had sold his vessel. The rest of the crew, ten in number, (all Americans) were detained prisoners on board the Suffelk at Considerable distance to sea, they, the American sailors, were then brought by the steamer to Havana, and clandestinely landed three at a time. The men also state that, while so detained prisoners on board the Lady Suffelk at Bahia Honda, in addition to the stores brought from Havana by the steamer Sirena, two Spanish coasting schooners likewise arrived, and from them, was received on board the Lady Suffelk, the water, stores and provisions necessary for a wovage of some duration, together with sixteen large sized cannon, one swivel gun, and a considerable number of muskets, cutlasses, pittols, &c."

The American sailors were invited to remain on board the vessel, which they declined doing, as they had learned from the piratical crew, that, failing anything better, their captain had determined upon going to the ceast of Africa, from whense he would retain to Cuba with 1,600 or even 2,000 slaves, if he could get that many packed into his ship. That he will resist any attempt at appure, and boasted of his having murdered the boat's crew of an English brig of war on the coast of Africa some two or three years ago. The present owner of this vessel is Don Julian Zulueta, who bought her from Capt. Gay, for the sum of \$28,00e.

That this is another proof of the scandalous convivance of the Spanish at horder of the connection Spanish sailors, and a notorious slave captain, who

with the parties interested in the purchase of that vessel.

General Canedo piques himself upon his laving established a rapid communication between this capital and the several out ports on the North coast; that he can obtain information from Bahia Honda, a distance by land from hence, of sixty miles, in seven hours and three-quarters! Now it is somewhat extraordinary, that he, General Canedo, should not have been informed by the Lieutenant-Governor, or by any other of the many government officials residing at Bahia Honda, of the arrival there, an unlicensed port, of so very suspicious a vessel, and which vessel remained at anchor all the time, from the 16th to the night of the 22d instant! sel's arrival having been duly reported at head quar-ters, and nothing having been done to prevent her departure, we should also put this circumstance down as another strong proof of consivance on the part of these authorities, somewhere.

But what I cannot understand, is, how it was pos-

But what I cannot understand, is, how it was possible, that at this time of apprehension and alarm, when the government is filled with vague rumors of American invasion and fillubustero expeditions, that a steamer is permitted to leave Havana, with a large number of men, and that arms and ammunition to such an amount of what was put on board the Lady Suffetk, at Bahis Honda, could be sent from this port or escape the vigilance of the proper authorities. I very much fear that you will attribute this also, if not altogether to the connivance of the authorities, to something not far from it. Yes sir, the Lady Suffolk, a piratical ressel, even under their own penal law, and much more so in the eyes of the whole civilized world, excepting Spain, has been permitted to leave a port distant only fifty miles from Havana, with the full knowledge and consent of the Spanish authorities here, and with no doubt, if she excapes the British crniers, and fails to obtain any thing better, return to this island with a full cargo of human beings, the sale of whose miserable existence will help to swell the ill-gotten wealth of the mean and avariotous authorities now in Cuba.

I have just learned that Captain Gray and three I have just learned that Captain Gray and three or four of the American sailors, who came from New York in the Lady Suffolk, have been arrested. This not of his excellency General Cañedo, is simply absurd, and is nothing more nor less than a sham to him the English functionaries, who are naturally very wrath at this last scandalous infraction of the law treade. Captain Gray had a perfect right to sell his vessel to any purchasers he could obtain for her. It is a matter of no consequence to him what use the captain Gray had a perfect right to sell his vessel to any purchasers he could obtain for her. It is a matter of no consequence to him what use the wased to any purchasers he could obtain for her. It is a matter of no consequence to him what use the "chasers put her to after he sold her. Moreover, I understand the sale took place in New York, although Captain Gray engaged to bring her out here for her new owners. As I said before, the arrest of Captain Gray and his sailors is nothing more than a sham to screen these authorities, who now, well knowing the vessel to be out of their reach, we will knowing the vessel to be out of their reach.

than a sham to screen these authorities, who now, well knowing the vessel to be out of their reach, pretend to have just learned all about it; the whole affair relative to the Lady Suffelk, having been as notorious as noon-day here, from the time she arrived at Mariel, till the night she was towed out, by the Sirena, from Bahia Honda.

If they intend to send out their cruisers to watch for her return to this ceast, and want information about her, since they pretend not to know, let them send for and arrest her owner, who is said to have received a carge of five hundred negroes at Camiriosa the other day, and upon which coession, his having feed General Pavia, the Governor of Matanzas, was so notorious that honest General Concha dismissed Pavia from his post! Let them send for and arrest the captains of the steamer Sirena and of the two schooners, who, in contraven tion of the strictest laws in the Spanish code, were employed clandestinely to transport arms and ammunition from one port to another in this island, to the manifest danger of its tranquillity, and affording a precedent for others to follow their bad example; and let them, also, send for and arrest the agent of the owner, who came up on the Sirena with the American sailers, who brought them clandestinely on shore, three at a time, and who basied himself in obtaining for them lodgings, and interested himself so much to get them shipped and out of the city, for fear certain parties should hear of their arrival. Do this, General Cañedo, instead of arresting Captala Gray; and his two er three men, or you will be thoing yourself in another difficulty with my countrymen, which may probably be the cause of another back out, as disgraceful as that of the affair of the Orescent City.

back out, as disgraceful as that of the affair of the Orescent City.

I will acknowledge that I hate the slave trade. I think that the horrible traffic in human flesh, which is carried on to a frightful extent between Cuba and that these Spanish authorities sught to be made to comply with the stipulations of the solemn treaties which they have entered into with other powers for the suppression of this horrible traffic. The seizure and detention sometimes of some old vessel, as has happened once or twice lately, found abandoned on the coast, after the flaves have been safely landed, is no proof of the determination of these people to put an end to this tende, although to serve certain purposes, they do not fail to make much merit of having so detained a vessel suspected of being, or having been, engaged in shave trading; and I repeat to you again what I have so often mid before, that whomever the time

arrives that the Government of Spain chooses to set with good faith with regard to the slave treaties, and commands that no more slaves shall be introduced into the island of Cuba from Africa, the Captain General can put an end to the traffic with the same case and certainty, as he has destroyed the contrabard trade in flour, which was once so extensively carried on hence with the United States.

MAVANA, Nov. 30, 1852. Men of War in the Port of Havana-The British Steam Frigate Highflyer- The Queen of Spain's Saint's Day-Ball at the Palace-The Cholera at Santiago de Cuba-Another Revolutionary Paper

- The Crescent City, &c.
The Crescent-City-Purcer-Smith General-Canedo controversy appears to have been putting certain naval departments in o commotion, inasmuch as we have now at anchor in this harber, in addition to the usual quantum of Spanish bumboats, the United States corrette Cyane and steamer Fulton, the French brig Orestes, 12 guns, and steamer L'Argent, guns, the English steamers (sloops, 6 guns each,) leyser and Buzzard, and the frigate Vestal, which arrived on Saturday last. The Buzzard and Geyser have been eruising on this coast for the purpose, I understand, of intercepting the slave vessels which are expected to arrive with negroes from Africa. It was really quite comical to observe the long faces made by the commanders of the two last named vessels upon being informed, at Cabarga's store, where I happened to be when they same in, of the escape of the Lady Suffolk and her captain.

The British steam frigate Highflyer sailed hence on a cruise on the 19th inst., the very day on which the ball was to have been given at the Palace in honor of its being Her Majesty of Spain's Saint's day. People thought it rather queer that the Britishers should not have remained to be present at so important an affair. However, the ball which they gave on board the Highflyer, on the night of the 9th, to commemorate the birth day of the Prince of Wales, was, I am told, a very brilliant affair, and did them great credit; and the circumstance of their having arranged the national flags of the United States and England in an harmonious embrace ever the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, spoke volumes in itself, and pretty strongly indicated that the Britishers fully understand where and to whom their true interests point. The Spanish officers showed their petty ill-feeling that such preference in the place of honor should have been given to the Yankee flag by retiring very early; their company, of course, was never missed. I was much pleased to learn the above little incident, with regard to the arrangement of the flags, because I remember to have seen precisely the same thing over portrait of Washington, at a ball given on oard the United States corvette Albany, on the 2d of March last, an interesting description of which was seen afterwards published in the New York HERALD.

On the 19th inst., it being the Saint's day of the Queen of Spain, it was ushered in with the usual royal salute, in addition to which, as soon as the rain held up a little, so as to enable us to see beyond us, everybody was surprised to notice, on a conspicuous part of the Mero Castle, the ensign of Spain hoisted to the top of a flag staff, while these of France to the right and England to the left, were floating a little below the other! Everybody declared that such a thing had never before been seen on the Mero, and it could only be qualified as another act of absurdity on the part of our wise Captain-General, who thus expesed his own feelings by a petty demonstration which a child would scarcely have resorted to. With regard to the ball given at the palace on the 21st, which ought to have taken place on the 19th, but was postponed till Sunday evening in consequence of the rain, all I can say is, that I have been to several balls given by the Captain General of Cuba, but I do not remember any to have been so little worthy of the occasion as that on Sunday night last, given in the name of General Cahedo. His excellency, not having to pay for the ball, (the funds being provided by the corporation upon this occasion,) conceived the expensive idea of having a sort of garden in the air, which was to be suspended in the yard of the palace. For this purpose the wretched convicts, in their chains, were for weeks employed upon this ridiculous affair, which they had not concluded, although engaged upon it until very late on Sunday night, when the ball took place. General Cahedo had not reckoned upon the weather, which rained incessantly during the latter part of the preparations. The hanging garden was a complete failure; the earth became mud and washed through the planks into the yard below; the trees and flowers, which had been brought from a distance, and temporarily placed in the temporary garden, might have looked pretty well on the 19th, but two days additional postponement gave them a friehtfully withered look on the 21st. So with have resorted to. With regard to the ball given at the trees and flowers, which had been brought from a distance, and temporarily placed in the temporary garden, might have looked pretty well on the 19th, but two days additional postponement gave them a frightfully withered look on the 21st. So with the supper, its being kept two days by no means improved it. All the cakes, &c., were stale, the poulity was tough and sodden, and the game much too gamy. There were but two Americans there besides myself, and they, I am told, were invited by mietake; one was or is tuter in the family of the Count O'Reilly, who obtained for him admittance; the other little man, from the quantity or hair about his face, was taken for a Frenchman. Our able consul, Judge Sharkey, was not present; religious scruples had, doubtless, something to do with his abscance, and the same probably with respect to the English legation, their non appearance being somewnat remarkable, especially at a time when our chief authority appears to set so much value upon demonstrations of political affection. The front rooms only were thrown open upon this occasion. Many of us thought of the charming woman who, as hostess, presides with so much dignity and amiability upon the last occasion we had met to enjoy the elegant and splendid entertainment of General Coneba. Some attempt at show was made, and a quantity of old transparencies had been raked up, from Go'd knows where, arranged, and lighted up. The outsiders laughed, and well they might. I cannot give you a better idea of the effect given to the palace than by comparing its appearance with Barnum's Museum, when he crowds out all his canvas, on a Saturday for instance, as an enticement to the unwary countrymen, who come to town to attempt at the habit of enjoying at the palace could scarcely be imagined.

Whilst General Cañedo is thus amusing himself in absurdities, such as I have in vain attempted to describe, the wretched inhabitants at Santiago de Cuba, and other cities, at the other end of the island, who have suffered so lately from a terrible cart

island, who have suffered so lately from a terrible carthouske, are now being decimated by hundreds by that fell disease, the cholera. The Diario de la Marina gave out last week that the daily mortality of St Jage was over sixty a day; but I am assured by a gentlemen who fled to this place, that when he left last week it was double that number. The same paper states that Don Ramon de Arminan y Mysres, in four days lost four sons, one grandson, a brother, and five servants, all carried off by the cholera. Is not this frightful? My correspondent, writing from St. Jago under date the lith inst, says that the cholera is making fearful ravages; all around in the country it has carried off hundreds of the colored and poor white population, most all around in the country it has carried off hundreds of the colored and poor white population, most part of whom were, there is no doubt, withou any kind of assistance.

Another subversive paper, entitled, as the former

Another subversive paper, entitled, as the former one, La Voz de la Pueblo Cubano, made its appearance in town a few days ago; it does not appear to be very ably written. I am inclined to think, from the tenor of the enclosed editorials, taken from the Diario de la Marina, that we have backed out, and that we shall be satisfied, notwithstanding M. Galiano's last positive prohibition of Mr. Smith and the Croscent City, with the affi lavit sworn to by the Purser so long ago as the 2 ist ult, although it was done in New York. I think, after you have read the remarks which I allude ty, enclosed herewith, you will agree with me that this government has "caved in," and that the Croscent City, Purser Smith, and all on board, will be welcomely received on the 3d proximo, and General City, Purser Smith, and all on board, will be wel-comely received on the 3d proximo, and General Cañedo be deviliably well pleased in having at last found an excuse for backing out of a scrape which his own absard policy and want of judgment brought upon himself.

Observador.

DEC. 1, 1852. The captain and mate, and part of the crew of the Lady Suffolk are still here in jail.

The Crescent City Difficulty—Letter from the Hon. Edward Everett.

(From the Diarlo de la Marina, Dec. 1)

Office of the Government and Captain General, of the Excellency the Governor and Captain General, has been pleased to order that publicity be given, through the official pager, to the following communication which he has directed to the captain of this port, and also to the documents quoted in the same.

Havana, Nevember 20, 1852. Political Secretary.

His Excellence, the Minister Plemiocentiary of Her

HARRIN GALIANO.

Havana, Nevember 29, 1852. Political Secretary.

His Excellency, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty at Washington, has forwarded me a note directed to him on the 15th instant, by the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, accompanied by an addaynt in due form of law, to the effect that the Purser of the Creecest City, Mr. William Smith, was in every respect guilties of the charges preferred against him, with re-

spect to his having been the bearer of news and communications libelling the government of this Island and that he had never taken any part, direct or indirect, a gainst the recurity of the same or offensive to the authorities thereof.

This step having annulled the cause which prompted my determination of September 4 last past, with regard to that individual, and the vessel on beard of which he is employed you will see that in future no objection be made to the entrance of the said steamer.

God preserve us many years,

VALENTINE CANEDO.

To the Captain of this Port.

To the Captain of this Port. Havana, November 29, 1852. DOCUMENTS CIFED.

A certified translation of Mr. William Smith's affidavit. Legation of Spain at Washington.

COFY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON Nov. 18, 1852.

TO Mr. Calderon De La Barca, &c. &c.

To Mr. Calderon Dr. La Barca, &c. &c.

Sir.—

I think that you have been informed already of the reason which induced this Department to believe that the information received by the Captain General Governor of Cuba, with regard to Purer Smith of the steamer Crescent City, was arroneous. To demonstrate in a perfect, ratisfactory and authentic manner, that this is the case. I take the liberty to accompany a copy of an affidavit of Mr. Smith, in which he declares in the most positive and unequivocal terms that the accusations against him are totally unfounded. A copy of this document has been sent to Mr. Barringer, in order that the government of her Majesty may note the contents of the same. At the same time as it is unarrestood that the sole objection in the way of annulling the order of his Excellency the Governor Captain General of the Island, under date of September 4, is the want of a personal declaration on the part of Mr. Smith, that he is entirely innocent of the Captain General, it will enable him at once to re establish communication with the Island, on the accustomed amicable footing.

I take advantage, sir, by this opportunity to renew.

amicable footing.

I take advantage, sir. by this opportunity, to renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Spain and Her Colonies.

[From the Eco del Ozama, Santo Domingo, Oct. 17.]

We have at hand two recent numbers of the paper published at Turks Island, and known as the Royal Gazette. One of these numbers contains an article, from the pen of a North American, denying the announcement made in a former number of the same paper, with regard to the hostile projects of the Yankees against our island, and attributing such reports to the inventive genius of certain foreigners, who represent, at Sante Domingo, people hostile to the United States. He adds that neither the citizens of that republic, nor the French, would see with pleasure the increase of the relations between the Deminicans and the citizens of the Union; and he concludes by declaring that it cannot be said of them, as of a certain high official personage representing a foreign nation, that they feigned to be friends of the republic while they were plotting its ruin with the neighboring empire. We regret that this North American gentleman should not be more explicit. Spain and Her Colonies.

explicit
It would seem that the Turks Island newspapers have resolved to amuse themselves, after the fashion of the Spirit in the Scottish legend, by repeating sounds, and serving as the eebo of the most alarmof the Spirit in the Scottish legend, by repeating sounds, and serving as the esho of the most alarming news. They new repeat information alleged to have been given by other papers, in reference to Cuba, whereby Spain would be resolved to give up that island to Soulouque, should she not, with the aid of England and France, assure her shaken authority. This is the greatest insult which could be offered the Spanish nation. It is equivalent to saying, that after having derived all the benefit in her power from the colony, with the assistance of slaves and an iron rule, she is now ready, in a moment of disgust or weariness, to abdicate the sovereignty in favor of these same slaves, and enable them to wreak all the horrors of a horrible reaction on the innocent and unofiending families that people the colony. Our character, as descendants of that Spanish race that came over to settle is the wilds of America, bids us repel this infamous supposition.

We can readily conceive that Spain, enlightened as she is at present, should put an end to that system of slavery which the barbarous tendencies of past ages originated and induced her to adopt. Were she to do this, she would do no more than obey the demands of actual civilization; but the bare idea that, actuated by an atrocious thirst for revenge, she would sacrifice her own descendants, can only be accepted as a foul calumny, originating with some bitter foe of both Spain and America. No, the Spanish race will never be sacrificed by the mother country. This is clearly proved by the spontaneous recognition by her of the independence of her most beautiful colonies. The sons of Spain in America will one day all constitute free and independent nations. By this means, Spanish civilization will extend its dominion and influence over the greater part of the world, and what she formerly governed with her arms, she will one day rule with her language, her literature, and her customs.

Description of the Great Sarao or Fete in
Honor of the Queen of Spain.

[From the Disrio de la Marina November 22]
We shall now endeavor to give our readers a brief
description of the sumptuous fête which same off on
Sunday, at the residence of his excellency the Captain General, and which was given by the worthy
representative of an august sovereign in honor of
her who is the idol of the great Spanish nation. If
our description is to have a proloque, we can select our description is to have a prologue, we can select no better theme therefor than what we must consi-der the prologue of the evaning, that is to say, the animated and smilling aspect presented by the Plane animated and smiling aspect presented by the Plaza de Armas before the commencement of the sarao. Daylight had scarcely disappeared, before the Plaza, lighted up by the illumination of the surrounding edifices and by a magnificent moon, began to be filled with persons of both sexes, the crowd gra ually increasing, until it became as great as that which is to be seen on the evening of the Tueves Santo, (Moly Thursday). Around the Plaza could be seen a double file of splendid coaches, in which the gentle sex, in numbers by ne means small, exhibited their charms. The evening, which was slightly windy, was propitious in the extreme, for the the agreeable temperature was added a lovely moonlight and a cloudless sky.

It would be difficult to paint the beauty, the harmony of the scene, which the aspect of the Plaza then offered to the spectator. To the perfame of the flowers were added the bubbling sound of the fountain, and the echoes of two bands of music, which, by turns, executed select pieces of opera music, while the joyful murmurings of the bystanders and their happy faces showed the satisfaction which they derived from the enjoyment of nature's beauties and the arts of man. animated and smiling aspect presented by the Plaze de Armas before the commencement of the sarao

rived from the enjoyment of nature's beauties and the arts of man At about ten o'clock the persons invited to the magnificent sarao began to reach the palacio, into which edifice we will now usher our readers, to introduce them to all the beautiful things which it enclosed. The first object that attracted the attention was the woods formed in the principal courty and, any part of some party of the principal courty and the palacio, into which the palacio, into which court and the palacio resembling the green mansion of some pagan divinity, and adorned with a marble fountsin in the centre and a number of beautiful transparencies. Lighted up by a multitude of little colored lamps, this spot presented an enchanting effect, disseminated throughout, among the trees, were several quarda bosyner, (forest-keepers,) clad in green.

The fine, broad staircase, covered with a purple cloth, was brilliantly illuminated with gas, as it was on the occasion of the last fete at the palacio. At the foot of this staircase stood a macero. (a sort of herald,) attired strictly after the antique style, while a number of lackeys, sumptuously attired, were seattered all over. resembling the green mansion of some pagan divini

tered all over.
On reaching the upper floor, the eye rested with de-On reaching the upper floor, the eye rested with de-light on the acrial garden, which was indisputably the feature of the whole affair that most captivated the attention of the guests, and whose magical effect, viewed by the artificial light, it would be impos-sible to describe in words. In the centre stood a marble fountain of running water, and eight statues of the same material, on pedestals, were stationed around. The flowers covering the squares inte-which the garden was symmetrically divided, the beauty of the females peopling it, the multitude of little transparencies, now scattered here and there, now formed into garlands wafted to and fro by the breeze, and the line of colored vases dividing the now formed into garlands wasted to and fro by the breeze, and the line of colored vases dividing the interior from the exterior, produced together so enchanting an assemblage and so picturesque an appearance that the imagination soon took its flight to the world of the ideal and the wonderfulin a word, the scenes of the Arabian Nights were transformed into paleable reality. Not one of the persons present could refrain from praising the exquisite taste that presided over the arrangement of the precious garden, and which revealed itself oven in the most minute details. At the farther extremity of the parterre was a transparency, reeven in the most initial details at the latest extremity of the parterre was a transparency, representing a Gothic castle, on which was written—
To Isabel II—General Cañedo, interpreter of

Cuban loyalty."
As for the saloons that were the scene of the As for the saloons that were the scene of the sarao, we can add little to what we have stated in describing previous fêtes, for the splendor and tasts with which they are adorned on such occasions are well known. The principal saloon, however, was the most beautiful, being decorated with garlands of the most exquisite flowers. It is useless to state that the chief attraction of the saloons was the select assemblage of females, the most beautiful, elegant and rich of Havana being present. But who would undertake to depic with exactness the natural graces, the elegance, the variety, and the richness of the dresses of the ladies, and the brilliant uniforms of the gentlemen? Our pen, little used to such tasks, would give but a feeble image, and this consciousness induces us to refrain from attempting any description.

The refectory was in all respects equal to the other features of this fête, and so exquisite were the refreshments, covering the vast circular table, and such the magnificence and sumptuous taste with which they were served, that nothing but the fact that Ls Diominica (the most celebrated confectioner in Havana) had taken charge of this department, could diminish our astonishment.

Such, then, has been the brilliant fête with which his Excellency, our Captain General, has given in honor of our believed Queon; a fête, too, the recel-

lection of which should live in the memory and in lection of which should live in the memory and in the heart of all the parties present, as it undoubted-ly will, for to the pleasure and delight derived from this ball was added that still greater pleasure that fills the heart of every leval Spaniard at the men-tion of the name of our adored sovereign, that sym-bol of peace and felicity.

More Opinions of the Cuban Press.

[From the Diario de la Marina Nov. 22, 1852]

The very serious error to which we have already frequently alluded, and which consists in supposing the evidence of a truly conservative party among our neighbors, likely so materially to influence the judgment which may be formed with regard to men and events, that we must again revert to the same and events, that we must again revert to the same subject, and state the reason on which we found

and events, that we must again revert to the same subject, and state the reason en which we found our opinion.

To say the truth, so natural is this supposition, and so incomprehensible is it for any one, jadging with our European ideas, that there should be an absence of a school or party whose efforts are beat upon checking the movements of certain impetuous doctrines, and upon seeking to maintain society in a certain, well known course; this, we repeat, is so natural, and the reverse so incomprehensible, that, by a spontaneous instinct, the idea has been adopted by the majority of men. The idea once adopted by the majority of men. The idea once adopted by the came, of course, logically consequent upon it, to attribute the conservative part to the whigs rather than to their rivals, the democrats. The mere name of the latter appeared at the very outset openly to battle with such a supposition; and names are of great importance (perhaps net without reason) in influencing the character of popular error. Besides, the democrats have a clear political creed, which they openly and unequivocally proclaim in all their platforms or periodical deposition of doctrine, and which leaves but little room for illusion or doubt, however predisposed one may be to entertain either. The absorbing power of right belonging to these well defined and powerful positions, has also incorporated into the body of the democratic doctrine all the tendencies of that country, good, had and indifferent, without emitting in the second of these that insatiable longing for territorial expansion by any means, and at any expense.

The whigs, on the other hand, timid, undecided and without any strong convictions or decided views, except on certain points of economical controversy, presented greater ambiguity of appearance and of words, and were therefore better adapted in appearance to a part which was, in reality, not theirs. Indeed, we have even now before our eyes a pamphlet of little volume, but of ensiderable substance, published and assiduousl our epinion.

To say the truth, so natural is this supposition

tention and the most misute comparison are necessary. While our own notions with respect to Angle-American politics were reduced to those general ideas resulting from an incomplete study, we fully shared the error which we now combat. Nay,

glo-American politics were reduced to table general ideas resulting from an incomplete study, we fully shared the error which we now combat. Nay, still farther—when circumstances compelled us to remain for no very brief period of time in the United States, and when, during that period, we bent our efforts, with the utmost perseverance, in discovering and understanding the true spirit and essence of that society, and its tendencies, we continued, for a time, imbued with the same error. The whig party was, in our eyes, the legitimate though weak heir and successor of the old federal party, a shoet of the sound conservative school—asickly shoot it may be—but still derived from the same parent trunk and nurtered by the same sap. But the time finally came when it was no longer possible to place the same confidence in appearance. The State of New York has, for a long time, been one of the principal centres of the whig party, and one which has disputed its ground with the most spirit, and with the most varied accidents of triumph and of defeat. The decisive influence of New York, the Empire State, as it is called, on the politics of the country, conferred still more weight upon this fraction of the whig party, and contributed not a little to give the mass at large its peculiar celor.

But to proceed. In certain elections which, if our memory serves us aright, took place in the year 1846, the whigs, before discomfiled, recovered their supremacy in New York, under the banner of Mr. Young, who was raised to the office of Governor. How is this change to be explained? In a manner sufficiently simple, as far as facts are conserned, but obscure in the extreme as regards doctrines. If the whig candidate triumphed, it was owing to an alliance with the anti-renters, and to his having constituted hisself official champion, as it were, of their pretensions. Who the anti-renters are the readers of the Diario are well aware, nor are they ignorant that they constitute a party aiming at the radical destruction of territorial property readers of the Diario are well aware, nor are they ignorant that they constitute a party aiming at the radical destruction of territorial property. Full of surprise at contemplating so singular a phenomenon, we began to compare notes, and collect together precedents; the result was that if our confusion was increased, our surprise diminished not a little. We recall the singular principles of Mr. Seward with regard to many and serious questions, we observed that Mr. Greeley, above cited, was not only a most regard to many and serious questions, we observed that Mr. Greeley, above cited, was not only a most bitter radical, on various points, but also an undisguized socialist, in the European sense of that word, and though we could not then consign the conduct of Mr. Clayton, nor the recent fluctuations of Mr. Webster, we arrived at the intimate conviction that if the whigs were a conservative party, it was certainly after a new fashion, and one, to our mind, but mederately satisfactory. The epinion which we then conceived has since become stronger and stronger, in our mind, and we shall seek to justify it by setting forth the main features of the history of the Anglo-American parties from their origin to the present day. the present day.

(From the Diarlo de la Marina, Nov. 25.)

The United States newspapers, which we have at hand, present no incident worthy of mention, nor is there anything remarkable in the general tone of their articles, nor in the news which they give, nor in the manner of discussing the recent election, nor in authentic reports with regard to the composition of the future Cabinet, do we see anything interesting or instructive; all is reduced to the discussion of a few well nigh exhausted topics. Among these figure, of course, extravagant threats of evil designs upon the security of other nations, to which threats the more moderate papers answer by announcing the vigilance of the government.

As to the questions relating to Hispano-American affairs, it is assured (but we know not on what authority) that in view of the new documents presented to the Cabinet at Washington, by the able Pernvian minister, the said Cabinet absolutely abandons its pretensions to the Lobos Islands. If this be really so, the rights of Peru have triumphed deservedly, thanks to the ability with which they had been supported, and thanks to the spontaneous and energetic favor with which they have been received by public opinion in Europe.

Less founded perhaps, but scarcely less probable are the rumors which have also reached us with regard to difficulties between the company of canal transit and the Nicaragua government. The latter, it seems, is indignant at the recent diplomatic arrangement, to which it refused its sanction, and is

it seems, is indignant at the recent diplomatic arrangement, to which it refused its sanction, and is now maintains (and justly, at least so the Charleston Courier thinks,) that the charter of the compaton Conrier thinks,) that the charter of the company's not having fulfilled the conditions annexed to the concession. Viewing matters in this light, it seems that Nicaragua has formally pronounced against the want of faith of the company, and that the government is on the point of fortifying the old castle (Castillo Viéjo), situate on the Rio San Juan, thereby to enforce its resolutions on the Nicaragua territory.

thereby to enforce its resolutions on the Nicaragua territory.

"We see in the Charleston papers, which quote from those of New York, that Mr. William Smith has made an effidavit before a magiatrate, whereby he denies ever having propagated news with regard to Cuba, which could be qualified as offensive or bostile to the government of the island. After this humble retraction, whose veracity is matter of ne moment (for the falsehood would inflict still greater shame on its authors), after the removal of Mr. Porter, and after the assent which has been given to the rights of Spain, which are disputed by none, we may consider as at an end an affair the importance of which was designedly exaggerated by the fillibusters and their abettors, only to reapthe fruit of another bitter disappointment.

Fante Among the Grave Diggers—Santiago de aba.

[From the Disrio de la Marina, Dec. 1]

We read the following in the Orden:—
It would be difficult to describe the difficulties that have, during some little time past, beset the authorities of this city, and almost paralyzed their efforts to attend to the numerous and pressing necessities and demands, occasioned by the terrible epidemic that is now in our midst. The terrors attendant upon the scourge are, of course, as is usual under like circumstances, increased by vulgar errors and preoccupations: A very curious one of this character is the panic that now reigns among the gravediggers, and those who, until now, performed the duties attendant upon interments. They now refuse to perform any part whatever therein, and thereby place the Chaplain of the Cemetery in a very painful position. The autherities have been under the indispensable necessity of adopting measures propertioned is the exigency of circumstances, for if there is no one to inter the bodies of the deceased, it is easy to imagine the horrible aspect which the holy prednets of the Cemetery would present, and the deadful evils which might result from an agglemoration of corpess ings country as warm as ours, and where terror increases an hundred fold the serious character of the evil.

Trial of Edwin Wilbur for a Bank Forgery for \$684, and Revelations of an Accom-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before the Recorder and Ald. Haley and Twoed.

DEC. 9 -The prisoner, who was tried and acquitted on a similar charge in the course of last summer, was again pisced at the bar, indicted for forging the name of a former employer to a bank check, for the above amount. He is a young man of remarkably good appearance naturally, but his late imprisonment has had a very perceptible effect upon him, and he looked deadly pale and his

eye sunken.

His accomplice, as it is alleged, C. H. Wood, a young man about the same age, who was to be used as State's evidence, and had been desained as a witness, presented even a more melancholy spectacle as he took his seat in prisoner's box-Wilbur being seated by his counsel, Mr. C. S. Spencer and Mr. C. Burling.
Mr. A O Hail opened the case, stating the facts as de-

veloped in the subjoined testimony. Wood, he said would be called to the stand as a witness for the State, and would prove the charge directly, as it was unsafe to convict on the testimony of an accomplice unsupported. In this case Wood, who had moved in a most respectable In this case Wood, who had moved in a most respectable sphere. far beyond what his present appearence (produced by suffering and a long imprisonment) would indicate, had been the tool of the more designing prisoner.

Abraham R. Van Nest. 222 Pearl street, hardward dealer, sworn—Was acquainted with Edwin Wilbur; in February last he was in witness! employ as book keeper; he (witness was acquainted with his handwriting; kept an account in the Seventh Ward Bank, and did so last February. Cneck produced as follows:—

No. A. New York, Sept. 21, 1862.

T K T. SEVENTH WARD BANK.

O Pay To L. C. Miller or Bearer O Six Hundred Eighty four Dollars. O \$684.

To the best of his belief the filling up was in the prisoner's handwriting; when he was in witness's employ, he used to fill up the checks.

Crese examined—His attention was first called to it not five minutes after it was presented, by the cashier of the Seventh Ward Bank; it was never cashed to his knowledge; at the time his attention was called he was in his store, four or five doors from the bank; went immediately to the bank; found there the party who presented it; and whom he identified as Wood now present; Wood stated he received it from some person at the United States Hotel; did not say who the person was, nor state the circumstances; he further said he was aware of the situation he was in, and knew the consequences of answering questions; and seemed to decline answering; this was about half past two in the day; was not present when he offered to show the person, if he did so; (check handed up;) he judged of the writing by the general appearance.

Q. Point out to that jury if you can, any particular letter or character by which you judge it to be Wilbur's writing.

A Lean't so any further. Levent it is my belief from

writing.

A I can't go any further; I swear it is my belief from

A I can't go any further; I swear it is my belief from general appearance.

The witness continued—The check was shown to him on the day it was presented; it might be some two weeks afterwards that Wilbur was arrested; did not ledge any charge, at first, against Mr. Wilbur; did not ledge any steps to have him arrested; recognised the handwriting the moment he saw it, and had his suspicions but not sofficient proof to charge; did not, on Weod's examination, implicate Wilbur; was present there; the check was in his hand then; another reason for suspecting it was Wilbur's writing was, his attention had been drawn by Mr. Hobson to an impression of his (witness') signature on Mr. Hobson's blotter, previous to the forgery; could give no further reason why he was satisfied of the fact; recognised all the capital letters as to his general style; thought he had mentioned to some one that he had his suspicions, but not to the police; did not consider himself warranted in giving information at that time.

Jo.athan Cripps Hobson, merchant, Pearl street, warranted was the same to the same one was the same than the way the same than the same than

not consider himself warranted in giving information at that time.

Jo.atham Cripps Hobson, merchant, Pearl street, sworn—Knew the detendant Wilbur; he was is witness' employ from February to May, as bookkeeper, and he had often seen him write; he used to fill up his cheeks when he was there; the check produced was filled up in the handwriting of Wilbur, to the best of his woignent and belief; knew of his having been in Mf van Nest employ, and had seen the name of Mr. V. N. impresses on his (prisoner's) slotter, as if from a paper on which he had written it.

Cross examined—That was before the forgery; did not see Wilbur write it, and the blotter lay open on the desk, they had several visiters at the office; he could not point out any peculiarity; first thought it was written in his general style and manner, and had since examined and compared it and was satisfied, principally from the general appearance and the figures; there was a peculiarity, as there was in every other man's writing; the figures were made in the way he generally made them.

Q. What is the peculiarity about them?

writing; the figures were made in the way he generally made them.

Q. What is the peculiarity about them?

A. I san't say; that is a ridiculous question.

Counsel—You thought so once before when I had occasion to examine you, and the jury did not believe you then, and perhaps they will not now.

Mir. Hall here arose, and requested the interference of the Court. It was a practice much too common for counsel to insult witnesses.

The Recorder said there was too much looseness, and it was not for counsel to interiard an examination with such remarks. The witness, however, must answer proper questions, and the Court would protect them from improper ones.

Counsel—Well, Mr. Hobson, will you be pleased to answer what was the peculiarity, or can you point out any?

any?

A.—The peculiarity can't be defined; it is impossible or me to do so; but there is a peculiar roundness in the handwriting, and the letters are formed larger than is

usual with most people.

Q.—Is that the usual size of the letters he makes?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then there is no disguise; his general writing is precisely that?

precisely that?

A.—What I have seen is very similar; but there may
be an attempt at disguise, which is scarcely perceptible;
I should think it was written under some embarrassment.
Q—Is there not a suit now pending between you and
Mr Wilbur for a malicious prosecution, in which you
swore he was the author of the forgery, and the jury ac-

quitted him?

A — I have heard of such a suit, and am ashamed you

A — I have heard of ruch a suit, and am ashamed you should institute such a one.

Mr. Hall—If the door is opened in this way, I shall certainly vindicate your Honors myself, and the jury on that occasion.

Mr. Spencer only put the question to show there was trouble between them, and the feelings with which the witness testified. Was there such a suit? If not a proper question, let it be ruled out; if it be, let me have an answer, aye or nay.

newer, aye or nay.

A.—I believe there is. I understand there is such a

Direct resumed—On that occasion some of his answers were ruled out; he had confessed he was the author, but

were ruled out; he had confessed he was the author, but it was ruled out.

Mr. Sprucer—I object to that. If it was ruled out, it was ruled out for a good reason. If they show the evidence as to the handwriting was ruled out, well; but my question does not give him the right to say anything of a confession. I did not ask that, and it is only to show the feelings of the parties.

The Court held, as the defence had introduced the new matter, it was proper, and admitted the answer. (Exception taken.)

Frances J. Smith, Teller of the Seventh Ward Bank,

The Court held, as the defence had introduced the new matter, it was proper, and admitted the answer. (Exception taken.)

Frances J. Smith, Teller of the Seventh Ward Bank, eworn.—The check produced was presented on the day of the date by Charles H. Wood; thought the signature was an limitation of Mr. Van Nees'. He corroborated Mr. One examined—The signature is a good imitation—of the mode they were generally filled up in; Wood said a gentleman at the United States Hotel had given him the check to sollect, and he wanted it "pretty damned quick." as he was in a hurry himself; witness asked him to step into the room, and he would see about it; he then cent for Mi. Van Nees, who pronounced it a forgery; his attention was attracted by Wood's hurried and breathless manner; he did not like the locks of the check when it was first presented; a skillind penunan might have done it better, if he was well alful penunan might have done it better, if he was well alful penunan might have done it better, if he was well alful penunan might have done it better, if he was well alful penunan might have done it better, if he was well alful penunan might have done it better, if he was well alful penunan might have done it better. If he would acquainted with the next writness would occupy considerable time, it was postponed, and the court adjourned that the evidence of the enext witness would occupy considerable time, it was postponed and the court adjourned till the next morning, the jury separating by commit.

FIRSTIMENY OF THE ACCONPILIER; C. H. WOOD.

DICEMBER IC—Charles Henry Wood the young man above mentioned, called and sworn.—Knew the princer; first became acquainted with him a French's Hotel and saked when the French's Hotel and saked me will a french ward limits was the middle will him as went presenting above the middle will him as keed me if I would have well and the would be willing to go into come

Q. What were you doing at the time of this occurrence?
A. Mothing. Q. Where were you boarding? A. No where; all round. Q. Had you no local habitation? A. I had a lodging house, the same as Mr. Wilbur hal.
Q. Where? A. I don't recollect the name of the street.
Q. Who kept it? A A woman (laughter). Q. You don't recollect the name? A No; I think now it was Franklin street. Q. How long had you been out of employment? A. About six weeks. Q. Had you been on the town all that time? A. No. I was at Saratoga Springs seen time.
Q. How did you occupy your time? A. Enjoying myself,
Q. What hotel did you put up at? A At Congress fall.
Q. They charged up two dolars a day, aid they not? A. They charged up ten dollars a week sir. Q. Who was us, who was with you? A. A young man. Q. His name? The witness here hestated and assed the Court whether he was obliged to an wer, being answered in the affirmative replied. Charles Chamberlain of this city; he had never been to witness's knowledge, up in this court; he had no reason for someoning his name; they did nothing at Saratoga, and only went to see the place. Q. Where were you before you were at French's. A. At Mr Fiorence's for about six weeks. Q. Why did you leave there.
A. Because I drank too much. Q. Where before that?
A. At the Gem. Q. How long? A. Two weeks. Q. Why did you leave? A. Because he took in a partner, and eid not require me; I was as French's three or four weeks; left because I got drunk one night; then went to Dunlap's; was twice in Mr. Dunlap's employment; was there about four weeks and left because I did not get up in the morning; had about four hundred dollars when I came to the city; that is gone; I have passed by other name, by that of Allen and Hunt; no other, I took it in my head to de so; I have not had a decent education; not an average education; I have no reason for having passed by another name, and might as well have passed by my own; it was because! choes to do so: I knew far De Forrest as long as Wilbur, and used to see them together; when at the ba Q. What were you doing at the time of this o

accompany it with an eath. A.—I don't knew, but I think not.

Eamuel C. Hill. hardware merchant, in Platt street, called and examined—Knew the accused; he had never been in witness' employ; first knew him two or three years, at first in Taunton, Massachusetts; had seen him write. (Check produced and shown.) To the best of his knowledge and belief the filling up was in the writing of Edwin Wilbur.

Cross-examined—Never saw him write but ence, that was in his (witness') store, when he was a clerk in Mr. Van Neet's employ; it was a note of hand for ten dollars, witness lent him; could not tell how long it was ago.

Direct resumed—Q. How long had you that note of hand in your possession? (Objected te—objection overruled.) A About two or three months.

By prisoner's counsel—Had no particular occasion te look at the handwriting; it was in his each ber and ha saw it every time he opened it; knew his writing for three or four years.

ruled.) A about two or three months.

By prisoner's counsel—Had no particular occasion to look at the handwriting; it was in his each bex and he saw it every time he opened it; knew his writing for three or four years.

To Assistant District Attorney—Had knewn the writing as he had from twenty to fifty invoices made out by prisoner when he was clerk to Mr. Field; witness was again to Mr. Field.

To Mr. Spencer—The invoices were signed "Ed win Wilbur for Field," Wilbur was in Mr. Field; employment before he was in Mr. Van Nest's; the invoices were written before the note of hand; they purported to hunde out and signed by Wilbur, but he did not know any further that they were so.

Mr. Hall then read the prisoner's examination, in which he said he knew nothing about the charge; that he was twenty three years of age and a bookkeeps by occupation, with which the case for the prosecution elesed. Mr. De Forrest not answering when called.

Air. Spencer opened for the defence, but called no witnesses. He argued that there was no corroberation of the accomplice's testimony, and that he was quite as likely to be the seducer as Wilbur; that it was a strong point that he bad only made the charge against the prisoner till three weeks after he was in custody, and saw no other escape for himself, and that the widence of the witnesses as to the handwriting was uncertain, and their judgments had been misled under the influence of personal enemies. He concluded with a strong appeal on behalf of his young client and his aged perents.

Mr. A. O. Hall replied, in a speech of much force, in which he expressed his sympathy in the concluding remarks, but thought, since his escape from what he had himself decribed as "a scrape," it would have been better he had returned to taces parents, as the prodigal ron.

He explained the delay, on the part of Mr. Van Nest, as arising from fear of an action for malicious prosecution which had been instituted in another case against Mr. Hobeon, and above the profess of his method and himself decribed

nothing to say against it; Wood's is false in every particular. The whole has been concoted by him and John De Forrest to get Wood out of the scrape. He would say no more.

The Recorder then said—You now stand convicted of the crime of forgery, after a full and impartial investigation. The present is unquestionably one of the most painful offices which Courts and magistrates can be called upon to perform. You are in the prime of youth; have had a good education; are of good faulity; have been in good employ ment; have intelligence and understand fully the difference between right and wrong. You could, no doubt, but from the fact of having failen into the commission of this crime, obtain a good position. All these advantages you throw away, and must now be sent to prison and a convict's cell. It is a hard road to travel and much discouragement and difficulty will be opposed to you. But you may, by good conduct and amendment of your life, retrieve yourself and become a good member of society, and much depends upon good conduct even there. There is no place so bad, no position so dreadful, but that conduct may amend it. Associations are discouraging but even from there, by good conduct, you may become a man of wealth and position. Cultivate better association and ideas, and you may find yourself respected, and when you come out you may meet regard and esteem and enter the world again under better and different circumotances than if you remain in your present courses, or turned a deaf ear to this remonstrance.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the States' Prison for four years and the Recorder, addressing him, said the Court could not discharge him without a few remarks on the portion in which he had placed himself, by his habits of intemperance and misconduct, as described by himself, the must recove thereafter, for the remainder of his life, to lead a better one, and had better, with that receive, return to the city where he had received a religious education, and to his friends and parents.

Superior Court—Part First.

Before Hon. Jadge Paine.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

DEC 10.—Benjamin M. Varrington and Wife vs. the New
York and New Haven Reilwad Company.—This was an action brought by the Rev. Mr. Yarrington, G. Stamford,
Connecticut, against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, for injuries inflicted on his wife, by collision, en the 8th January, 1851, as already repetted in
the Herald. The jury this morning rendered a sealed
verdiet, in favor of the plaintiff, for \$3,750.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Bufore Chief Justice Oakley.

Drc 10.—Coicie Durand ex Roit. W. Pope and Theodore Gray.—This was an action on three bills of exchange for \$1.548. The defence for up by Mr. Taggard, was that the defendants, who are residents of San Juan, were minors at the time the delt was contrasted. Mr. Cram, counsel for the plaintiff submitted that the defendants should show by the laws of San Juan that infancy was a good defence and failing to do that, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The Court briefly charged the jury, who returned a special verdict that the defendant Gray was an infant at the time of the contraction of the debt, but that as to the defendant Pope it was not proven The Chief Justice directed a general verdict to be entered for the plaintiff as against both defendants, for \$1,653.86, subject to the opinion of the Court above.

Our Naval Correspondence.

Nonrolk, Dec. 8, 1852. The Steamers Princeton and Powhstan - Cholera. The Steamers Princeton and Pouchstan—Cholera.

The United States steamer Princeton now lying in this yard, of which I wrote you a few days since, has been ordered to New York without delay, and is now taking in coal and will probably leave here on Friday next.

The United States atcanter Fowhatan went up to the yard yesterday, and the workmen have commenced operations upon her. Her new centre shaft is to be supplied by Messrs. Merrick & Son, of Philadelphia, and it is expected will be ready for shipping in about two weeks.

There have been several cases of cholera in this violated during the last few days. Mr. Foster, the harbor master died yesterday, making some four or five cases within a fortnight.

HON. JOHN P. HALE.—The rumor that John P. Hale was to take up his residence in this town is contradicted. It is now said by those who profess to know, that it is his intention to remain in Dover and to run as the whig and tree soil candidate for Congress in the first district. In place of Hon. Amos Tuck.—Concord Patriot, Drc. 9.